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WANT TO PUSH TRADE ABROAD

Foreign Feeling Dying but Agents Alert

SENTS ON HEPBURN BILL

Secretary Root Goes to Rio Janeiro Only To Be Present at Pan-American Conference

GOOD BILL GONE TO CONFERENCE

Statehood bill has gone to conference. There was a strong show of opposition to submitting it to conference, but now it is out of the time being and it remains to be seen whether the House in the fall will have the temerity to defy the Senate and the obvious wishes of the people of Arizona and probably the people in New Mexico.

The talk that has been made of the imminence of an outbreak in the Philippines and the necessity of immediately sending warships and emergency troops to the far East, seems to be dying.

Reports have reached the State department that the anti-foreign feeling is dying down and that the boycott in the Philippines is falling by its own weight.

The department has withdrawn the warships that it had sent to North America and the bulk of the American fleet is now at Shanghai and other ports in the East.

The agents of the State department are alert and not apt to be lulled by any prospect of a peaceful settlement, for though the outlook in the East is promising, a calm in China is not likely to be permanent.

The government is making more effort than ever to push American trade abroad and the latest move has been a bill introduced by Senator Overman to create a presidential commission to study the needs of the cotton industry in the far East. This plan has been presented to the secretary of commerce and labor who approved it in content, but suggested that as the department already had the organization completed for such work it was unnecessary to go to the expense of organizing a special commission.

Consequently some cotton experts may be sent to study market conditions, and there have been arrangements made to send to all of the great milling centers samples of the clothes and fabrics most in demand in the Eastern market. These exhibits are already being prepared by the department and will be sent out to the milling centers in this country as rapidly as possible.

Senator Tillman says the debate on the rate bill will last six weeks more and that the Hepburn bill will be materially amended before it passes the Senate. Senator Dilliver says that the bill will be passed without amendment and the debate will not last more than a week or ten days longer.

Anyone interested can draw their own conclusions from these diverse views. At the rate the debate is now progressing and from the number of senators who still want to speak, it looks as though Senator Tillman's forecast would be more nearly correct. Of course it is impossible to tell what may happen to the rate bill and the friends of the railroads are trying hard to put some loop hole in it that will render the proposed legislation of no effect. It can be said that if the bill goes to the White House in such shape as to not meet with the president's approval, he will veto it as surely as he can sign his own name and will call an extra session to thrash out the whole matter again. But it is hardly to be supposed that even the enemies of fair legislation will go to such lengths and there is always in the background the fear as Senator Tillman bluntly put it when he said that if the present Congress could not turn out a fair rate legislation bill, the people would see to it that the next Congress was composed of men who were differently minded.

Everything has been provisionally arranged for Secretary Root's trip to Rio Janeiro in July. Nominally he is to be present at the Pan American conference. But in reality it is understood that he will be charged with a mission to the Brazilian government for the establishing of what amounts to an international alliance with respect to

the Monroe doctrine. This was the matter on which Judge Penfield was sent to Brazil last summer. He looked over the ground and declared that conditions were ripe for such a move. He was an official in whose judgment the president reposed great confidence, and his report was that only would Brazil welcome such an agreement but that European politics were so moving as to make it most desirable. One thing is certain, that if such an arrangement is to be made, the secretary of state is the man to do it and another thing is equally certain, that while there were so many things requiring his attention at home, he would not be going to South America and making a trip possibly around to the west coast merely for the purpose of extending the courtesy of his presence to the Pan American conference.

Accidentally Killed.

As we go to press, news is received that County Superintendent Cunningham, of Cadiz, was killed Wednesday by accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a negro servant.

TRY TO COMPLETE ROAD IN NEXT FOUR MONTHS

The First Cars and First Load of Iron for Kentucky Midland Reach Central City.

Madisonville, Ky., Mar. 24.—The work of grading for the Kentucky Midland is now under way and a large force of men are at work on the heavy grade that occurs about five miles this side of Central City.

It was stated Tuesday evening by one of the stockholders of the road that the mines along the right of way would be open and cars running over the line within four months. Coal and mineral rights amounting to \$10,000 have already been secured by the company and it is probable that more land will be bought up before the completion of the road.

Head Engineer Wheeler and two of the assistant engineers were here Monday. They went from here to the point where the grading is under way. The engineers spent the greater part of the day Tuesday inspecting the work, returning here Tuesday afternoon.

A few of the cars for the new road have been purchased and are now at Central City. The first car load of iron has also reached Central City.

BILL FOR BENEFIT OF CALEB POWERS

It Will Die in Committee or Will Be Thrashed Out on Floor of House Says Otis M. James.

Washington, March 24.—An effort will be made to secure an act of Congress amending the Federal statutes, "Sections 641 and 642" in such a way as to take Caleb Powers' case out of the State courts and transfer it to the Federal courts. Representative Hughes, of West Virginia, will introduce the bill within a few days. The bill will seek to empower the United States circuit court to remove any case from the State to the Federal court upon being satisfied that the defendant cannot obtain justice in the State court.

John W. Langley, of Prestonburg, Ky., disbursing officer of the census bureau, is preparing the bill. It is based on Justice Harlan's opinion in the Powers' case.

Representative Hughes, who was agreed to be its sponsor, formerly lived in Kentucky, and was a member of the Kentucky Legislature. John W. Langley is well known in Kentucky, having made a race for Congress against Representative Hopkins.

The Democratic congressmen from Kentucky deride the movement to secure legislation permitting the removal of cases from the State to the Federal courts.

"The practical effect of such a law," said Otis M. James, "would be to abolish the State courts and destroy State's rights. Of course, the bill will die in the committee to which it will be referred. It has no more chance to pass than I would have to carry the United States Capitol down to my district."

If the bill should be reported out of committee the Powers' case would be thrashed out on the floor of the House.

DISCUSSION BY F. JULIUS FOHS

In The Engineering and Mining Journal.

SETTING FORTH NEW IDEA

On Classification of Faults and Fractures Into Series and Sets and Its Practical Application.

MAY PROVE OF GREAT LOCAL VALUE.

The difficulty of classifying the faults and fractures of a section so that such classification shall be of practical value, has long been felt in every mining field where complex faulting has entered into the question of the location of ore deposits; and, as such regions are the most common loci for ore and mineral deposits, the question is of prime importance. Usually the best that can be done is to classify the faults and fractures, as having a northeast or northwest strike. Miners have locally given arbitrary names to the more usual strikes; such are used in the Erzgebirge of the Harz and other German mining regions, but outside of implying the direction of faults or fissures already found, they serve no practical purpose.

In the study of the veins and faults of Western Kentucky, I became convinced as early as 1902, that rather definite relationships exist between the strikes of faults or fractures, and their crosses. For instance, it was noted in widely separated sections of the district that fractures bearing N. 35 deg. to 40 deg. E. would have crosses bearing N. 20 deg. to 25 deg. W. Again, those bearing N. 20 deg. to 25 deg. E. would have crosses of N. 35 deg. to 40 deg. W. etc. Still others were found in such regions as variant angles to these formed by those given; as for example in the Columbia Mines section, in Crittenden county, where the last mentioned bearings obtain, fractures bearing N. 10 deg. to 15 deg. E. were noted. Such being the case, use was made of the relationships noted by me in various sections of the field without any attempt at their reduction to a common relationship.

Shortly afterward, I saw Hobbs' work on the faults of the Pomperaug Valley, Connecticut. Hobbs had noted somewhat similar relationships. He attempted to explain the formation of the courses of a set, by constructing parallelograms having 150 and 300 feet, respectively, for sides, and by using a number of these in different combinations, to arrive at the different courses.

It was not until very recently that I conceived the idea of a common relationship between members of a set of fractures, having accidentally arrived at it in working up the data in hand relative to the structure of Western Kentucky, for presentation in the reports. It was noted in the field work, that, almost constantly close approaches to 60 and 90 deg. for angles formed between joints and their crosses, obtained, both in sandstones and limestones; this gave the clue. Burke obtained the angles of 50 deg. and 121 deg. for joints in a great many instances in the same field. Upon tabulating in three sets, the northwesterly courses most usually found in the field, using a range of 70 deg., and adding respectively 60, 90 and 120 deg., the members grouped under the three remaining series, north-northeast, east-northeast and west-northeast, were obtained for each set and these found to agree remarkably with the strikes of crosses observed in the field.

Upon measurement of the angles formed by the fissures shown upon the map of the Freiberg district, similar angles were closely approached in great many instances, both for fissures of the same type and for those for other types where they crossed each other. Angles closely approaching 60 deg. and 90 deg. formed by three sets of fractures, were found in the plate of a specimen of jasper from Minnesota, shown by Leith to exhibit fracture cleavage. The latter is typified by regions where normal faulting has produced fault block structures.

With these data at hand, the following rule was deduced; this to be applicable to enokinetic tension fractures, especially where tension is dominant as the result of flexure, and possibly to all types of tension fissures: Upon adding 30 deg. to or subtracting it from; northeast courses (according as they may be north-northeast or east-northeast) will give the corresponding northeast course; for the northwest courses, add and subtract 60 deg. from the north-northeast course, or, having the north-north-west course given, add 60, 90 and 120 deg., and obtain the other three; while if the west north-west be given, the north north-west may be obtained by subtracting 60 deg. Such bearings may be readily obtained instrumentally, by constructing an equilateral triangle, using either the north north-west, the north northeast, or the west north-west, as a basal side; the remaining two sides will then give the bearing of the other two, while a perpendicular dropped on the north-northwest side will give the east-northeast bearing.

Often only two members of a set are obtained though usually a third is present, and less often a fourth. In the Kentucky Illinois district, a north-northeast and a north-northwest, with usually one of the other two are to be found, depending somewhat on what part of the field one is in. The predominance is to be explained upon the basis of previous strains producing lines of least resistance. In the Kentucky-Ohio district such lines are offered by the crossing of two monoclinic folds, forming a fan-like fold, previous to the publication of the forces resulting in fissures and faultings.

Variations from the angles named are to be expected, the amount of variation being dependent largely on the extent of homogeneity of the rock, the variation increasing as the extent of homogeneity decreases. A maximum variation of ten deg. might obtain, though in most instances it will be less than five degrees. In any one section of a district, one or more sets may prevail and the presence of more than one set may be assumed when two fractures are found with courses forming an angle largely variant from the constants given.

The most probable explanation that presents itself, as to why the directions assumed by fractures should bear constant relations to each other, so as to permit their grouping into sets, may be stated thus: Consider a fault zone as a beam, in which a tension stress has been induced at an acute angle to the axis of the beam. Where tension is set up, shearing results, at an acute angle to the direction in which the force is applied. Theoretically, the angle of maximum shear made at right angles with the applied stress, is 45 deg. for both compression and tension. Practically it appears to be less for compression and greater for tension. Hodgekinson obtained 35 deg. as an average for compression of twenty-one cast-iron cylinders; while Kirsch obtained 45 deg. with the axis of tension for tensile stresses in steel. Allowing 5 deg. in the latter instance for variation of character and homogeneity of material acted upon, we have a close correspondence with the angle secured in the field.

Modifying somewhat the statement presented by Hoskins, as to the production of fissility by compressive stress, we have the following: Where rocks are subjected in volume to the forces of compression or tension, in case of the former the angles formed by shears, would be at an average angle of 5 deg. or 35 deg., such average still to be determined; while where tension is the dominant stress, an approach to angles of 60 deg. may be anticipated. In such a case, two sets of planes of rupture may develop, cutting each other at an oblique angle, the greatest pressure bisecting the acute angle, for compressive stresses; and cutting each other at an acute angle, the greatest stress bisecting the obtuse angle, for tensile stresses. The latter corresponds with the two right angles formed between the first and third and the second and fourth members of a set, the angles cutting each other at the acute angle of 30 deg. While such rupture will probably not occur in regular manner throughout large volumes, considerable regularity holds for limited volumes, producing approximate parallelism of fault planes.

Such strike sets become equally applicable to the joints, larger fractures and faults, and fracture and fault zones, the variation becoming somewhat greater as applied to increased volume. While the course pursued by fault zones, where en echelon fractures obtain, is at an acute angle with the course of the major fractures along it, crossing fault-zones maintain somewhat similar relations, the angle being swung in the same direction. With

ONE DAY SPENT IN WASHINGTON

Its Hidden Back Alleys Are Explored

THE DEATH RATE IS HIGH

There Are No Laws Against Child Labor and Much Else That Is Slow, Backward and Wrong

AND BAD CONDITIONS AS TO HOUSING

The following is reported by Jacob A. Rils, author of "How the Other Half Lived" and "The Making of an American," etc.:

Two winters ago I spent a day turning Washington inside out. That is to say, I explored its slums in company with Mr. McFarland, Mr. Weller and others who knew. I am not unused to that sort of thing, and I am not easily discouraged, because I have lived to see the light break in many a place where all was darkness before. But I own that I came back, let us say, exasperated, from that trip. For I had always liked Washington. To me, as to every one who comes there to enjoy a holiday, it had been a beautiful city, and I had taken a citizen's pride in it. I do so yet, but not in the same way. For I had learned that my fair, lovely apple had a rotten spot at the core.

I mean exactly that, for I have in mind the hidden back alleys we saw, so well hidden that I had passed them by day after day, pleased with the fine front the block was making and without the least suspicion of what it harbored within. It is not a pleasing story, because a share of the blame belongs to the reader. Washington is our national city, and whether we make of it a cause for national pride or national shame, we are doing it. Washington is not to blame. It has no voice in the matter. Congress alone has. So, if the reader is humiliated, as I was, by the showing that nowhere is there a death rate to be found like that of the colored babies in the back alleys of the national capital, we shall have in that, perhaps, a working basis for better things, since whatever of public opinion is needed to work a change must come from the outside. How urgent the need of its coming—of that I saw many proofs. The one I mentioned ought to be enough. But there was a straw that floated with the current that day which I feel like sending along to keep it company. They had opened two playgrounds the summer before, one for white and one for colored children. And this was the record, I was told: the colored people paid for their own, the white did not. They had to be helped.

It is not hard to understand, then, why the tuberculosis death runs high, or why Judge Linsay finds the capital making a bad showing in the matter of the children; why compulsory education is not yet a fact in the district of Columbia; why they have no laws against child labor, and much else that is wrong.

Commissioner Macfarland tells us that the unfavorable conditions as to housing are limited to a comparatively small area and easy to deal with. And so it is with all the rest. It is as easy to wipe out a foul alley as to make a beautiful "circle." If it does not excite as much admiration, it may head off sorrow and misery that would more than outweigh that. For the ignorance that goes forth from the neglected alley goes far, and neither wealth nor authority has power to stay it.

These are not good words to be spoken of our national capital, but they are as true of Washington as they are of New York and Chicago. Shall we not heed their warning while it is time? Washington may so easily be made the model city of the land. Shall we let the slum grow instead, to make it a reproach to American citizenship for all time to come?

the course of the fault zone known, allowance may be made for this difference of angle, and the course of the constituent fractures may be determined.

The number of sets of bearings found in a district will depend upon the number of directions from which a

force has been exerted. A number of complex conditions may enter in fixing the general trend of each series in different districts.

Where evidence of a fracture or fault exists, with the direction interminable, this may be approximately obtained, thus: Determine the bearings of joints of rock outcrops in the vicinity. The member having a strike most nearly coincident with that of the major fractures of that section will most probably approach that of the fracture, whose strike is to be determined; or where conditions suggest a different strike, it will approach that of the one of the three corresponding members, of a set (constructed as indicated above) which comes nearest filling the given conditions.

It has been the practice heretofore to cross-cut at right angles in both directions from the strike of a fracture or fault so as to cut parallels or semi-parallels. Where cross fractures also enter the problem, this is inadequate. With the constant relations between the cross-fractures known, it resolves itself into a simple matter to determine the direction necessary for the smallest amount of cross-cutting to locate all possible fractures. For exokinetic tension fissures, cross-cutting in four directions at an acute angle of 30 deg. with the strike of the fracture would fill these conditions.

BECKHAM SOON WILL ANNOUNCE CANDIDACY

Declaration Made by a Close Friend and Means Complete Control by the Machine.

Frankfort, Ky., March 21.—Governor Beckham will shortly announce his candidacy for United States Senator. This declaration has been made by one of the closest friends of the governor. No formal announcement is expected, but he proposes to let his friends know he is in the race.

Senator McCreary will no doubt be a candidate for re-election, as he has held the office for only one term.

If Governor Beckham should defeat Senator McCreary the administration will be in complete control of state politics, as it increased its grip when it defeated Blackburn, and the defeat of McCreary would remove every obstacle to supreme control. Of course, the contest is going to bring together those who are opposed to machine politics in a supreme effort to defeat the ring that has fastened its tentacles upon the state and seem determined to rule it, to the ruin of the Democratic party.

CONTROL OF INSURANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT

Receives a Black Eye in the House of Report and Is Not Subject to Regulation.

Washington, March 4.—That there is no constitutional authority for federal control of insurance or other state corporations other than railroads, is to be the conclusion resorted to the House by the judiciary committee. The report has been drafted by Chairman Jenkins of the committee, and is now in the hands of members of the committee for their perusal.

An unofficial poll of the members of the committee indicates that with practically no exceptions they concur in the correctness of this conclusion. The report of Mr. Jenkins may, therefore, be taken as the basis of the answer the committee is to make to the house in compliance with the instruction of that body.

The report collates all of the important court decisions on the questions involved, threats such exhaustively and reduces the whole problem to these two principles:

"The supreme court of the United States has declared, and has never been shaken or weakened in maintaining from the first, that insurance is not commerce, and second, that Congress cannot impair the police powers of the states."

Temperance Lecture.

Rev. Ed P. Crowe gave a temperance lecture at the Methodist church. Rev. Crowe handled his subject in a plain, common sense manner and with vim and earnestness.

Those who did not hear him, should do so Sunday and Monday evenings.